

UP Board Class 10 Social Science - 825 (CU) - 2025 Question Paper with Solutions

Time Allowed :3 Hours	Maximum Marks :70	Total questions :35
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General Instructions

Instruction:

- i) All questions are compulsory. Marks allotted to each question are given in the margin.
- ii) In numerical questions, give all the steps of calculation.
- iii) Give relevant answers to the questions.
- iv) Give chemical equations, wherever necessary.

Q1. Who among the following led the 'Expedition of the Thousand' towards South Italy in 1860 A.D?

- (A) Garibaldi
- (B) Cavour
- (C) Mazzini
- (D) Bismark

Correct Answer: (A) Garibaldi

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Expedition.

The 'Expedition of the Thousand' (Italian: Esercito dei Mille) was led by Giuseppe Garibaldi. In 1860, Garibaldi, along with his army, sailed from Genoa to Sicily to unify Italy, which was under the control of various foreign powers and kingdoms.

Step 2: Conclusion.

Thus, the leader of the 'Expedition of the Thousand' was Garibaldi.

Final Answer:

The correct answer is (A) Garibaldi.

Quick Tip

Garibaldi is one of the key figures in the Italian unification movement, also known as the Risorgimento.

Q2. Poona Pact was signed between which two leaders in 1932 A.D?

- (A) Mahatma Gandhi and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
- (B) Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru
- (C) Jawaharlal Nehru and Subhash Chandra Bose
- (D) Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar

Correct Answer: (D) Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar

Solution:**Step 1: Understanding the Poona Pact.**

The Poona Pact was an agreement signed between Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar in 1932, to resolve the issue of separate electorates for the Dalits (then referred to as "Depressed Classes"). The pact allowed for joint electorates with reserved seats for the Dalits in provincial legislatures.

Step 2: Conclusion.

Thus, the Poona Pact was signed between Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar.

Final Answer:

The correct answer is (D) Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar.

Quick Tip

The Poona Pact played a crucial role in the history of Dalit rights in India, ensuring political representation for the marginalized communities.

Q3. Apart from the central and state governments, a third level of government also works in Belgium. By what name is it known?

- (A) Provincial government
- (B) Local government
- (C) Community government
- (D) Regional government

Correct Answer: (C) Community government

Solution:**Step 1: Understanding the government structure in Belgium.**

Belgium has a unique system of government with three levels: federal (central) government, regional government, and community government. The community government deals with

matters such as culture, education, and welfare, especially in regions with diverse linguistic communities.

Step 2: Conclusion.

Thus, the third level of government in Belgium is the Community government.

Final Answer:

The correct answer is (C) Community government.

Quick Tip

Belgium's system of governance is designed to manage the linguistic and cultural diversity of its regions effectively.

Q4. In the federal system of government, powers are divided between which of the following?

- (A) Centre and States
- (B) Legislature and Executive
- (C) Legislature and Judiciary
- (D) Executive and Judiciary

Correct Answer: (A) Centre and States

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Federal System.

In a federal system, the powers are divided between the central (or national) government and state governments. This division ensures that both levels of government can operate independently in their respective domains.

Step 2: Conclusion.

Thus, in a federal system, the powers are divided between the Centre and States.

Final Answer:

The correct answer is (A) Centre and States.

Quick Tip

In federal systems like India and the USA, the Constitution clearly defines the division of powers between the central government and the states.

Q5. What percentage of seats will be reserved for women in Lok Sabha and State Assemblies by the Women's Reservation Act, 2023?

- (A) 50
- (B) 30
- (C) 23
- (D) 33

Correct Answer: (B) 30

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Women's Reservation Act, 2023.

The Women's Reservation Act, 2023, seeks to reserve 30

Step 2: Conclusion.

Thus, the Women's Reservation Act, 2023, reserves 30

Final Answer:

The correct answer is (B) 30.

Quick Tip

The 30

Q6. Which of the following is/are the major component(s) of a political party?

- (A) Leader
- (B) Active members

- (C) Followers
- (D) All of them

Correct Answer: (D) All of them

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the components of a political party.

A political party typically consists of a leader, active members, and followers, as each component plays a crucial role in its functioning. The leader provides direction, active members contribute to day-to-day activities, and followers support the party.

Step 2: Conclusion.

Thus, all of the mentioned components are part of a political party.

Final Answer:

The correct answer is (D) All of them.

Quick Tip

A political party operates through a combination of leadership, active participation, and broad public support.

Q7. Which of the following is a political system that promotes dignity of the individual and equality among citizens?

- (A) Monarchy
- (B) Democracy
- (C) Dictatorship
- (D) None of these

Correct Answer: (B) Democracy

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding political systems.

Democracy is a political system that emphasizes the dignity of the individual and ensures equality among citizens. In a democracy, the government is formed by elected representatives, and everyone has equal rights.

Step 2: Conclusion.

Thus, democracy is the system that promotes the dignity and equality of individuals.

Final Answer:

The correct answer is (B) Democracy.

Quick Tip

In a democracy, every citizen has an equal voice, and individual rights are respected.

Q8. By which treaty was Greece recognized as an independent nation?

- (A) Treaty of Paris
- (B) Treaty of Vienna
- (C) Treaty of Versailles
- (D) Treaty of Constantinople

Correct Answer: (D) Treaty of Constantinople

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Treaty of Constantinople.

The Treaty of Constantinople, signed in 1832, officially recognized Greece as an independent nation after it fought for its independence from the Ottoman Empire.

Step 2: Conclusion.

Thus, Greece was recognized as an independent nation through the Treaty of Constantinople.

Final Answer:

The correct answer is (D) Treaty of Constantinople.

Quick Tip

The Treaty of Constantinople was a major diplomatic event in European history that helped shape the political landscape of the Balkans.

Q9. Who painted the famous image of Bharat Mata?

- (A) Rabindranath Tagore
- (B) Bankim Chandra Chatterjee
- (C) Abanindranath Tagore
- (D) Raja Ravi Varma

Correct Answer: (C) Abanindranath Tagore

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the painting of Bharat Mata.

The famous image of Bharat Mata, representing India as a goddess, was painted by Abanindranath Tagore in 1905 as a symbol of the Indian independence movement.

Step 2: Conclusion.

Thus, the famous image of Bharat Mata was painted by Abanindranath Tagore.

Final Answer:

The correct answer is (C) Abanindranath Tagore.

Quick Tip

Abanindranath Tagore's painting of Bharat Mata became a symbol of India's nationalist movement.

Q10. In which session of Congress in 1920 was the non-cooperation programme approved?

- (A) Karachi session

- (B) Madras session
- (C) Delhi session
- (D) Nagpur session

Correct Answer: (D) Nagpur session

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Non-Cooperation Movement.

The non-cooperation movement, led by Mahatma Gandhi, was approved at the Nagpur session of the Indian National Congress in 1920. This movement was a major step in the Indian struggle for independence.

Step 2: Conclusion.

Thus, the non-cooperation programme was approved at the Nagpur session of Congress in 1920.

Final Answer:

The correct answer is (D) Nagpur session.

Quick Tip

The Nagpur session of 1920 marked a turning point in the Indian independence movement, with Congress formally adopting non-cooperation.

Q11. When was the 'Project Tiger' started?

- (A) 1971
- (B) 1973
- (C) 1985
- (D) 1911

Correct Answer: (B) 1973

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding Project Tiger.

Project Tiger, a conservation initiative aimed at protecting tigers in India, was launched in 1973. It was initiated by the Government of India under the leadership of Indira Gandhi.

Step 2: Conclusion.

Thus, the 'Project Tiger' was started in 1973.

Final Answer:

The correct answer is (B) 1973.

Quick Tip

Project Tiger has played a key role in the conservation of tigers and their habitats in India.

Q12. On which river has the Tehri dam been built?

- (A) Narmada
- (B) Bhagirathi
- (C) Kosi
- (D) Krishna

Correct Answer: (B) Bhagirathi

Solution:**Step 1: Understanding the Tehri Dam.**

The Tehri Dam, one of the largest in India, is located on the Bhagirathi River, which is one of the main tributaries of the Ganga. It is primarily used for power generation, irrigation, and drinking water supply.

Step 2: Conclusion.

Thus, the Tehri Dam has been built on the Bhagirathi River.

Final Answer:

The correct answer is (B) Bhagirathi.

Quick Tip

The Tehri Dam is located in Uttarakhand and is a significant multi-purpose project on the Bhagirathi River.

Q13. Which of the following crops comes under coarse grains?

- (A) Barley
- (B) Wheat
- (C) Bajra
- (D) Rice

Correct Answer: (C) Bajra

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding coarse grains.

Coarse grains are those crops that are grown in arid or semi-arid regions. Bajra (Pearl millet) is a coarse grain that is widely grown in India, especially in regions with less rainfall.

Step 2: Conclusion.

Thus, Bajra is the crop that comes under coarse grains.

Final Answer:

The correct answer is (C) Bajra.

Quick Tip

Coarse grains like Bajra, Jowar, and Pearl millet are hardy crops that require less water and are often grown in drier regions.

Q14. Which of the following minerals is non-metallic?

- (A) Mica

- (B) Iron ore
- (C) Gold
- (D) Bauxite

Correct Answer: (A) Mica

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding non-metallic minerals.

Mica is a non-metallic mineral that is widely used in the electrical and electronic industries due to its insulating properties. It is a silicate mineral and does not conduct electricity.

Step 2: Conclusion.

Thus, Mica is the non-metallic mineral in the options.

Final Answer:

The correct answer is (A) Mica.

Quick Tip

Mica is an essential non-metallic mineral, often used in the production of electrical components and insulation.

Q15. Which of the following energy sources is non-conventional?

- (A) Coal
- (B) Petroleum
- (C) Wind energy
- (D) Natural gas

Correct Answer: (C) Wind energy

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding conventional and non-conventional energy sources.

Conventional energy sources include coal, petroleum, and natural gas, which are finite and polluting. Non-conventional energy sources, such as wind energy, solar energy, and geothermal energy, are renewable and environmentally friendly.

Step 2: Conclusion.

Thus, wind energy is a non-conventional energy source.

Final Answer:

The correct answer is (C) Wind energy.

Quick Tip

Wind energy is a renewable source of power that is gaining popularity as a cleaner alternative to fossil fuels.

Q16. Whose work of the following comes under the secondary sector of economy?

- (A) Potter
- (B) Teacher
- (C) Farmer
- (D) Fisherman

Correct Answer: (A) Potter

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the sectors of the economy.

The economy is divided into three sectors: the primary sector (agriculture, mining), the secondary sector (manufacturing, construction), and the tertiary sector (services). A potter's work involves the manufacturing of goods, which falls under the secondary sector.

Step 2: Conclusion.

Thus, a potter's work falls under the secondary sector of the economy.

Final Answer:

The correct answer is (A) Potter.

Quick Tip

The secondary sector involves industries that process raw materials into finished goods, such as pottery, textiles, and machinery manufacturing.

Q17. In which of the following countries is the lowest level according to Human Development Index, 2016 of the world?

- (A) Bangladesh
- (B) Sri Lanka
- (C) India
- (D) Nepal

Correct Answer: (D) Nepal

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding Human Development Index (HDI).

HDI is a measure used by the United Nations to rank countries based on human development, considering factors like life expectancy, education, and income. According to the 2016 report, Nepal had one of the lowest HDI scores among these countries.

Step 2: Conclusion.

Thus, Nepal is ranked at the lowest level according to HDI in 2016.

Final Answer:

The correct answer is (D) Nepal.

Quick Tip

HDI is an important indicator used to assess the overall well-being of a country's population, considering health, education, and standard of living.

Q18. In which of the following states is there the highest infant mortality rate?

- (A) Bihar
- (B) Madhya Pradesh
- (C) Kerala
- (D) Haryana

Correct Answer: (B) Madhya Pradesh

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding Infant Mortality Rate (IMR).

Infant mortality rate refers to the number of infants dying before reaching one year of age, per 1,000 live births. According to recent health data, Madhya Pradesh has one of the highest infant mortality rates among Indian states.

Step 2: Conclusion.

Thus, Madhya Pradesh has the highest infant mortality rate among the listed states.

Final Answer:

The correct answer is (B) Madhya Pradesh.

Quick Tip

Infant mortality rate is a key indicator of health care quality and overall living conditions in a region.

Q19. On which of the following has fallen an adverse effect of Globalization?

- (A) Wealthy class
- (B) Skilled class
- (C) Educated class
- (D) Labour class

Correct Answer: (D) Labour class

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding Globalization.

Globalization refers to the integration of markets and cultures across the world. While it brings benefits, it also leads to adverse effects, particularly for the labor class, as job opportunities in traditional sectors decline due to the shift towards global competition and automation.

Step 2: Conclusion.

Thus, the labor class has faced adverse effects due to globalization.

Final Answer:

The correct answer is (D) Labour class.

Quick Tip

Globalization can lead to the exploitation of low-wage labor and decrease job security for workers in traditional industries.

Q20. When was the Right to Information (RTI) implemented?

- (A) 1991
- (B) 2001
- (C) 2005
- (D) 1998

Correct Answer: (C) 2005

Solution:**Step 1: Understanding the Right to Information Act.**

The Right to Information Act (RTI) was passed in India in 2005, enabling citizens to request information from government bodies. This act promotes transparency and accountability in governance.

Step 2: Conclusion.

Thus, the RTI Act was implemented in 2005.

Final Answer:

The correct answer is (C) 2005.

Quick Tip

The RTI Act is a powerful tool for ensuring transparency and accountability in the government, allowing citizens to seek information from public authorities.

Part B

Q1. What do you understand by Liberalism? Describe its main characteristics.

Solution:

Step 1: Defining Liberalism.

Liberalism is a political and economic philosophy that emphasizes individual freedoms, equality, and democracy. It advocates for limited government intervention, free markets, and the protection of individual rights.

Step 2: Main Characteristics of Liberalism.

Liberalism has the following key characteristics:

- **Individual Rights:** Liberalism emphasizes the importance of protecting individual freedoms, including freedom of speech, religion, and the right to property.
- **Equality:** It advocates for equal treatment of all individuals before the law, regardless of their background, gender, or social class.
- **Limited Government:** Liberals support a government that protects individual rights but does not interfere excessively in the economy or private life.
- **Free Markets:** Economic freedom is a core principle of liberalism, promoting open competition and voluntary exchanges.
- **Democracy:** Liberalism believes in a democratic system where the government is elected by the people and accountable to them.

Step 3: Conclusion.

Thus, Liberalism is based on the principles of individual freedom, democracy, equality, and limited government intervention in personal and economic matters.

Final Answer:

Liberalism emphasizes individual rights, equality, democracy, and limited government.

Quick Tip

Liberalism is the foundation of modern democratic systems, where citizens enjoy political and civil rights.

OR

Q1. Write a short note on Jallianwala Bagh massacre.

Solution:**Step 1: Background of the Incident.**

The Jallianwala Bagh massacre took place on April 13, 1919, in Amritsar, Punjab, during British colonial rule in India. The British government, under General Dyer, imposed martial law in response to the widespread unrest following the Rowlatt Act, which allowed the British to arrest Indians without trial.

Step 2: The Massacre.

On that day, thousands of unarmed Indian men, women, and children had gathered at Jallianwala Bagh to protest against the oppressive British policies. Without any warning, General Reginald Dyer ordered his troops to open fire on the crowd. The firing lasted for about 10 minutes, killing over 300 people and injuring over a thousand.

Step 3: Aftermath.

The Jallianwala Bagh massacre became a turning point in India's struggle for independence. The brutal act fueled widespread outrage and intensified the demand for independence. It marked a shift in public opinion and led to an increased sense of unity among Indians against British colonial rule.

Step 4: Conclusion.

The Jallianwala Bagh massacre remains one of the most tragic events in India's history, symbolizing the brutal repression faced by Indians under British rule.

Final Answer:

The Jallianwala Bagh massacre was a horrific incident where British forces opened fire on unarmed Indians.

Quick Tip

The massacre played a significant role in mobilizing Indians against British colonial rule and became a symbol of British oppression.

Q2. What do you understand by Democracy? Why is it better than other systems of governance?

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding Democracy.

Democracy is a system of government where the citizens exercise power by voting. In a democratic system, the leaders are elected by the people, and the government is accountable to them. It is based on the principles of equality, liberty, and justice.

Step 2: Why is Democracy Better?

Democracy is often considered better than other forms of governance for several reasons:

- **Equality:** Democracy ensures that every citizen, regardless of their background, has an equal voice in the election of leaders.
- **Freedom:** Democratic systems protect individual freedoms such as freedom of speech, religion, and the press.
- **Accountability:** In a democracy, leaders are accountable to the people, and they can be voted out of office if they do not perform well.
- **Protection of Rights:** Democracies protect the rights of minorities and ensure that no group is unfairly oppressed.

- **Peaceful Transitions:** Democracies promote peaceful transitions of power through elections, unlike other systems like dictatorship where power is seized by force.

Step 3: Conclusion.

Thus, democracy is considered superior to other forms of governance because it values individual rights, ensures accountability, and promotes equality among citizens.

Final Answer:

Democracy is a system where people elect their leaders, ensuring equality, liberty, and justice. It is better

Quick Tip

In a democracy, the power lies with the people, who can elect, challenge, and hold their leaders accountable.

OR

Q2. What provisions related to secularism are made in the Constitution of India?

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding Secularism.

Secularism is the principle of separating religion from the government, ensuring that no particular religion is favored by the state. In India, secularism means that the state does not endorse or promote any religion and ensures equal treatment for all religions.

Step 2: Provisions Related to Secularism in the Indian Constitution.

The Indian Constitution has several provisions that uphold the principle of secularism:

- **Article 15:** Prohibits discrimination on the grounds of religion, race, caste, sex, or place of birth.
- **Article 25:** Guarantees freedom of religion, allowing all individuals to practice, propagate, and spread their religion freely.
- **Article 28:** Prohibits religious instruction in educational institutions that are fully funded by the government.

- **Article 46:** Promotes the welfare of backward and minority communities, ensuring that their rights are protected.
- **Secular State:** The Constitution declares India as a secular republic, meaning that the government has no official religion.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The Constitution of India guarantees religious freedom and ensures that no religion receives preferential treatment from the government, maintaining a secular state.

Final Answer:

The Constitution of India guarantees freedom of religion, prohibits discrimination on the grounds of religion, and ensures that all religions are treated equally.

Quick Tip

Secularism in India means that the government must treat all religions equally and cannot favor or promote any religion.

Q3. Distinguish between conventional and non-conventional sources of energy.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding Conventional Sources of Energy.

Conventional sources of energy are those that have been used for a long time and are typically non-renewable. These sources are finite and include fossil fuels like coal, petroleum, and natural gas. They are often associated with high levels of pollution.

Step 2: Understanding Non-Conventional Sources of Energy.

Non-conventional sources of energy are renewable and more sustainable. These sources include solar energy, wind energy, geothermal energy, and hydropower. They have a minimal environmental impact and are replenishable.

Step 3: Key Differences.

- **Availability:** Conventional sources are finite, while non-conventional sources are renewable.

- **Environmental Impact:** Conventional sources cause pollution, whereas non-conventional sources are cleaner.
- **Sustainability:** Non-conventional sources are sustainable in the long term, unlike conventional sources.
- **Cost:** Conventional sources tend to be cheaper, but non-conventional sources are becoming more affordable with technological advancements.

Step 4: Conclusion.

Conventional sources are non-renewable and polluting, while non-conventional sources are renewable, sustainable, and environmentally friendly.

Final Answer:

Conventional sources are non-renewable, polluting, and finite, while non-conventional sources are renewable, sustainable, and environmentally friendly.

Quick Tip

Non-conventional sources like solar and wind energy are gaining popularity as cleaner alternatives to conventional sources.

OR

Q3. Analyse the physiographic factors affecting the distribution of rail transport.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding Physiographic Factors.

Physiographic factors refer to the physical features of the Earth's surface, such as mountains, plains, rivers, and plateaus. These factors play a significant role in determining where railways are constructed.

Step 2: Key Physiographic Factors Affecting Rail Transport.

- **Topography:** Hilly and mountainous terrains are challenging for railways, as they require tunnels, bridges, and steeper gradients, which increase construction costs.

- **Plains:** Railways are easier to build in flat plains as the land is more level, making it easier to lay tracks and operate trains.
- **Rivers and Lakes:** Rivers and lakes can provide natural routes for railways, and bridges may be required to cross them.
- **Coastal Areas:** Coastal areas are often densely populated and have a significant amount of rail traffic. They are easier to connect to ports, boosting trade and transport.
- **Plateaus and Deserts:** Plateaus and deserts can be difficult for rail transport due to the lack of water sources, fertile land, and extreme weather conditions.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The distribution of rail transport is heavily influenced by the land's physical features. Plains, flat areas, and river valleys are ideal for railway construction, while mountainous and arid regions pose challenges.

Final Answer:

Physiographic factors like topography, rivers, and plains significantly influence the construction and dis

Quick Tip

Rail transport is most efficient in flat regions, with natural water routes and less mountainous terrain.

Q4. What has been the effect of Globalization in India? Throw light on any four points.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding Globalization.

Globalization refers to the process of increased interconnectedness and interdependence of economies, cultures, and societies worldwide. In India, globalization has had profound effects on the economy, society, and politics.

Step 2: Effects of Globalization in India.

- **Economic Growth:** Globalization has led to higher foreign investment, growth of export industries, and an increase in international trade, contributing to India's economic growth.
- **Job Creation:** It has created new job opportunities, particularly in the IT, services, and manufacturing sectors, with India becoming a global hub for outsourcing.
- **Cultural Influence:** Globalization has brought cultural exchange, with Indian society becoming more open to international cultural influences, such as food, fashion, and entertainment.
- **Social Inequality:** While some segments of the population have benefited from globalization, others, particularly in rural areas, have faced increased inequality, as the benefits have not been evenly distributed.

Step 3: Conclusion.

In conclusion, while globalization has had positive effects in terms of economic growth and job creation, it has also led to social inequality and cultural changes in India.

Final Answer:

Globalization has boosted India's economy, created jobs, and promoted cultural exchange, but also increased social inequality and cultural changes.

Quick Tip

The effects of globalization are multifaceted and affect different sections of society in varying ways.

OR

Q4. Compare the formal and informal sources of credit.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding Formal Sources of Credit.

Formal sources of credit refer to institutions that are regulated by the government, such as commercial banks, cooperatives, and microfinance institutions. These sources offer loans at reasonable interest rates and under legal agreements.

Step 2: Understanding Informal Sources of Credit.

Informal sources of credit refer to unregulated lenders, such as moneylenders, family, friends, and local traders. These sources usually charge higher interest rates and do not provide formal documentation for loans.

Step 3: Comparison between Formal and Informal Sources.

- **Regulation:** Formal sources are regulated by the government, while informal sources are not regulated.
- **Interest Rates:** Formal sources offer loans at lower interest rates compared to informal sources, which charge much higher rates.
- **Documentation:** Loans from formal sources are provided with proper documentation and legal agreements, whereas informal loans usually do not have any formal documentation.
- **Access:** Formal sources may have strict criteria for lending, such as credit scores and income verification, while informal sources are more accessible but risky.

Step 4: Conclusion.

In conclusion, while formal sources of credit are more secure and affordable, informal sources of credit are more accessible but come with higher risks and costs.

Final Answer:

Formal sources are regulated, offer lower interest rates, and provide documentation, while informal sources are not regulated, offer higher interest rates, and do not provide documentation.

Quick Tip

It is always advisable to borrow from formal sources due to their legal protection and lower interest rates.

Q5. Who was Napoleon? Describe the reforms made by him.

Solution:

Step 1: Introduction to Napoleon.

Napoleon Bonaparte was a French military leader and emperor who rose to prominence during the French Revolution. He became the ruler of France and later expanded his empire across Europe. He is known for his military genius and significant reforms that shaped modern Europe.

Step 2: Reforms made by Napoleon.

Napoleon introduced several reforms during his rule, including:

- **The Napoleonic Code:** One of his most lasting reforms, this code standardized laws across France and later influenced legal systems in many other countries. It emphasized individual rights, property protection, and the equality of all citizens before the law.
- **Administrative Reforms:** He centralized the administration of France, reducing the power of local nobility and making the state more efficient. He reorganized the French territories into departments for better governance.
- **Educational Reforms:** Napoleon established a system of public education to create a merit-based society. He founded schools and universities and implemented curricula focused on science and military training.
- **Economic Reforms:** He established the Bank of France to stabilize the currency, improved the tax system, and encouraged industrial growth, helping the French economy recover after the Revolution.

Step 3: Conclusion.

Napoleon's reforms transformed France into a modern state, and his legacy continues to influence legal and political systems worldwide.

Final Answer:

Napoleon was a revolutionary leader whose reforms in law, administration, education, and the economy
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Quick Tip

Napoleon's Napoleonic Code is one of the most influential legal systems in history, forming the basis of civil law in many countries.

OR

Q5. Write a short essay on the limitations of Civil Disobedience Movement.

Solution:

Step 1: Introduction to the Civil Disobedience Movement.

The Civil Disobedience Movement was launched by Mahatma Gandhi in 1930 as part of the Indian independence struggle. The movement aimed to challenge British colonial rule through non-violent resistance, specifically by defying the salt tax and encouraging the boycott of British goods.

Step 2: Limitations of the Civil Disobedience Movement.

While the movement had a significant impact, it also faced several limitations:

- **Limited Participation:** The movement primarily involved the urban middle class, and its reach was limited in rural areas where people were not fully mobilized or aware of the larger goals.
- **Repression by the British:** The British government responded harshly to the movement, arresting thousands of leaders, including Gandhi, and using force to suppress protests. This led to a temporary halt in the movement.
- **Lack of Unity among Indians:** The movement did not garner full support from all sections of society. Some groups, like the Muslims and the Dalits, were not fully involved, leading to divisions within the Indian population.
- **Failure to Address Economic Issues:** While the movement focused on non-cooperation with the British government, it did not address the broader economic issues faced by many Indians, such as poverty and unemployment, which led to frustration among the masses.

Step 3: Conclusion.

Despite its limitations, the Civil Disobedience Movement was a significant milestone in India's fight for independence. It laid the groundwork for future struggles, but the limitations of the movement showed that more comprehensive efforts were needed to bring about true change.

Final Answer:

The Civil Disobedience Movement had a lasting impact but faced limitations such as limited participation.

Quick Tip

The Civil Disobedience Movement was a powerful example of non-violent resistance, but it required broader support and unity to be fully effective.

Q6. Discuss the various forms of power sharing in modern democratic systems.

Solution:

Step 1: Introduction to Power Sharing.

Power sharing refers to the distribution of power among various political entities to ensure that no group or individual holds absolute control. In modern democracies, power is shared in various ways to maintain balance and prevent the concentration of power.

Step 2: Forms of Power Sharing.

There are several forms of power sharing in democratic systems:

- **Horizontal Power Sharing:** This form of power sharing is found between different organs of government, such as the legislature, executive, and judiciary. Each branch has its own set of powers, and none can dominate the others.
- **Vertical Power Sharing:** This refers to the distribution of power between different levels of government, such as the central government, state governments, and local governments. This is seen in federal systems like India and the USA.

- **Power Sharing among Social Groups:** In many democracies, power is shared among different social groups to ensure the representation of minorities and marginalized communities. This can include policies like affirmative action and quotas.
- **Power Sharing among Political Parties:** In multi-party democracies, power is often shared through coalition governments, where multiple parties come together to form a government and share political authority.

Step 3: Conclusion.

Power sharing is a key element in modern democratic systems, ensuring fairness, equality, and preventing any one group or branch from becoming too powerful.

Final Answer:

Power sharing is done through horizontal and vertical distribution, social group representation, and poli

Quick Tip

In modern democracies, power sharing ensures a balanced and inclusive political system, protecting minority interests.

OR

Q6. Discuss the role of caste in Indian politics.

Solution:

Step 1: Introduction to Caste in Indian Politics.

Caste plays a significant role in Indian politics due to the historical and social structure of India. The caste system has historically defined social hierarchies, and these divisions have impacted political behavior, policy making, and social dynamics.

Step 2: Caste and Political Representation.

Caste affects political representation in India in several ways:

- **Reservation System:** The Indian government has implemented affirmative action policies to promote the welfare of lower-caste communities, such as Scheduled Castes

(SC), Scheduled Tribes (ST), and Other Backward Classes (OBCs). This includes reservations in government jobs and educational institutions.

- **Caste-based Politics:** Many political parties in India base their campaigns on caste affiliations. Some parties focus on the interests of specific castes to garner votes, resulting in caste-based mobilization.
- **Social Justice Movements:** Caste also plays a role in the rise of movements for social justice, where leaders from marginalized castes push for better rights and equality in the political system.

Step 3: Caste and Social Identity.

Caste continues to influence social identity and political engagement in India, often determining voting behavior and political loyalty. Leaders from specific castes often champion the issues and rights of their communities.

Step 4: Conclusion.

While India has made significant progress in reducing caste-based discrimination, caste still plays a major role in shaping political outcomes and social relations, affecting policies and elections.

Final Answer:

Caste plays a crucial role in Indian politics, influencing political representation, voting behavior, and so

Quick Tip

Caste continues to influence Indian politics, with both positive and negative effects on political participation and social justice.

Q7. Define land resources and analyse the land use pattern in India.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding Land Resources.

Land resources refer to the natural resources that the land provides, such as soil, minerals, water, and forests. These resources are essential for agricultural, industrial, and residential purposes. Land is considered a finite resource and must be used wisely for sustainable development.

Step 2: Land Use Pattern in India.

India's land use pattern is divided into several categories:

- **Agricultural Land:** The largest proportion of land in India is used for agriculture. India is primarily an agricultural country with rice, wheat, and cotton being major crops.
- **Forest Land:** Forests cover a significant portion of India's land area. They provide timber, fuelwood, and biodiversity but face pressure due to deforestation.
- **Non-Agricultural Land:** This includes land used for industrial purposes, residential purposes, roads, and other infrastructure.
- **Waste Land:** Waste land refers to land that is unproductive or unsuitable for cultivation. It may be barren, saline, or fallow land.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The land use pattern in India is dominated by agricultural land, with considerable areas dedicated to forests and non-agricultural purposes. However, there are also challenges such as land degradation and inefficient land use in some regions.

Final Answer:

Land resources are essential for agriculture, industry, and human settlement. India's land use is primarily

Quick Tip

Sustainable land use practices are crucial for balancing agricultural production with environmental preservation.

OR

Q7. Water scarcity is a grave problem in some parts of India. Analyse and suggest any four measures for its solution.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding Water Scarcity in India.

Water scarcity in India is a severe issue due to several factors such as uneven distribution of water resources, population pressure, over-extraction of groundwater, and pollution. Many parts of India, especially in the arid and semi-arid regions, face extreme water shortages.

Step 2: Measures to Address Water Scarcity.

The following measures can help in mitigating water scarcity in India:

- **Rainwater Harvesting:** Encouraging rainwater harvesting systems at both household and community levels to collect and store rainwater for use during dry periods.
- **Water Conservation:** Promoting efficient water usage through technologies like drip irrigation, reducing water wastage in agriculture, and encouraging the use of water-efficient appliances.
- **Recycling and Reuse of Water:** Encouraging the treatment and reuse of wastewater for non-potable uses such as irrigation, industrial cooling, and washing.
- **Public Awareness and Education:** Raising awareness among the public about the importance of water conservation through campaigns, education, and incentivizing the adoption of water-saving technologies.

Step 3: Conclusion.

Water scarcity is a critical challenge in India, but by implementing measures like rainwater harvesting, water conservation, recycling, and public education, the country can make significant progress toward alleviating this problem.

Final Answer:

Rainwater harvesting, water conservation, recycling, and public awareness are key measures to solve w

Quick Tip

Conserving water and using it efficiently can make a significant difference in regions suffering from water scarcity.

Q8. Which activities are included in the tertiary sector of the Indian economy? Analyse the increasing importance of this sector.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Tertiary Sector.

The tertiary sector of the economy, also known as the service sector, includes activities that provide services rather than goods. These activities do not produce physical products but are essential for the functioning of the economy.

Step 2: Activities Included in the Tertiary Sector.

The activities in the tertiary sector include:

- **Transportation and Communication:** Railways, airlines, shipping, telecommunication, and postal services.
- **Financial Services:** Banking, insurance, stock markets, and investment services.
- **Retail and Wholesale Trade:** Shops, markets, and distribution of goods and services.
- **Tourism and Hospitality:** Hotels, travel agencies, and tourist attractions.
- **Healthcare and Education:** Hospitals, clinics, schools, colleges, and universities.
- **Information Technology (IT) and Software Services:** The booming IT sector, including software development, IT consulting, and support services.

Step 3: Increasing Importance of the Tertiary Sector.

The tertiary sector has gained significant importance in the Indian economy due to the following reasons:

- **Growth in Services:** The expansion of services such as IT, healthcare, education, and finance has contributed to the GDP growth of India.

- **Employment Generation:** The service sector provides significant employment opportunities, especially in urban areas.
- **Globalization and Outsourcing:** Globalization has increased India's role in the global services market, particularly in IT and BPO (Business Process Outsourcing) sectors.
- **Urbanization and Rising Income:** As incomes rise and urbanization increases, demand for services such as retail, entertainment, and real estate grows.

Step 4: Conclusion.

The tertiary sector has become the backbone of the modern economy, providing essential services and contributing to economic growth, employment, and globalization.

Final Answer:

The tertiary sector includes services like transport, healthcare, education, and IT. Its importance is incre

Quick Tip

The expansion of the service sector plays a crucial role in the economic development and employment generation in modern economies.

OR

Q8. Write notes on Consumer Rights.

Solution:

Step 1: Introduction to Consumer Rights.

Consumer rights refer to the legal entitlements of consumers to ensure that they are treated fairly in the marketplace. These rights protect consumers from exploitation, fraud, and unsafe products.

Step 2: Key Consumer Rights.

The essential consumer rights include:

- **Right to Safety:** Consumers have the right to be protected from goods and services that are harmful to their health and safety.

- **Right to Information:** Consumers have the right to be informed about the quality, quantity, ingredients, and price of products before purchasing.
- **Right to Choice:** Consumers have the right to choose from a variety of products and services at competitive prices.
- **Right to Redress:** Consumers have the right to seek compensation for unfair trade practices, poor quality products, or unsatisfactory services.
- **Right to Consumer Education:** Consumers have the right to be educated about their rights and responsibilities in the marketplace.

Step 3: Consumer Protection Act.

In India, the Consumer Protection Act (1986) was enacted to safeguard the interests of consumers. The Act provides mechanisms for redressal of consumer grievances and promotes the protection of consumer rights.

Step 4: Conclusion.

Consumer rights are essential for ensuring fair treatment in the marketplace. They protect consumers from exploitation and encourage businesses to offer better products and services.

Final Answer:

Consumer rights protect individuals from unsafe products, unfair practices, and ensure fair treatment in
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Quick Tip

Being aware of consumer rights helps in making informed decisions and ensures that consumers are protected from exploitation.